# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1842. [NO. 1304.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to specify the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*



PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is better than a slow pound," he has resolved to make his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, and make, as he employs none but good hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the greatest care and attention as if he made it up himself. He may be found at all times at his Shop on Hay Street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

*Fayetteville, May 25, 1842.* 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of for Cash. H. B.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 20, 1842.

DAVID UNDERWOOD of Sampson County, having on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next, why the said David Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

M. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

☞ 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which is very large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
20 BAGS COFFEE,
Ladies Fur and Wool Hats,
Ladies Palm Leaf ditto,
Ladies Bonnets,
Ladies Cotton Cords,
Large White Cord,
Hugo, Walker, Patent Medicines, &c.

All of which I will sell unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

JOHN D. STAER.

*Fayetteville, May 14, 1842.* 2tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*

May 13, 1842. 2tf

Chillingworth's Works.

THOSE who engaged the Rev. Mr. Davis of Philadelphia to supply them with Chillingworth's Works, are informed that the books have been received by the subscriber for delivery.

E. J. HALE.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
*Warren County, N. Carolina.*

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public that her House will be opened early in June, for the reception of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as to require no reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Head-aches from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a perfect cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefited by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a House furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, every liberal deduction shall be made. To Parents I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

*Shocco, May 13, 1842.* 2-15Jy

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

***Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,***

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

*May 1, 1842.* 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce.

Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*April 21, 1842.* 99tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
***Draper and Tailor,***

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

*April 9, 1842.* 97tf

NOTICE.

BROKE JAIL in Robeson county, on the night of the 12th inst., a man by the name of THOMAS C. STROTHER. The said Strother is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of stout and robust appearance, and well known as a very successful pugilist. A reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Lumberton, or his confinement so that I get him again.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff of Robeson County.*

*Lumberton, May 11, 1842.* 2-3w

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

*January 8, 1842.* 85-6m

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw. C. P. MALLETT.

*May 3, 1842.* 100-4t

WANTED,

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*May 4, 1842.* 100-6t

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 20th April last, a Negro Woman who says her name is Rusia Ann, and that she belongs to Malcom Campbell, residing about 13 miles from Chesaw, S. C. She is about 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff.*

*May 10, 1842.* 1-3t

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $2 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.

*February 1, 1842.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

LAZAR SOLOMONS of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Lazar Solomons be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

JOHN A. RUSS of Bladen County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John A. Russ be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

JOHN MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

MILES MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Miles Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

THOMAS MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Thomas Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
*(From London,)*

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

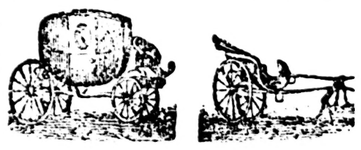
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

*November 12, 1841.* 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841.* 80-6mpd



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
***Carriage Makers,***

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very REDUCED PRICES—.

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
**Trimmer and Harness Maker.**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

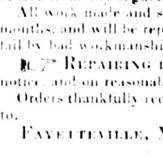
☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April 27, 1841.* 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September 4, 1841.* 66tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store

*May 1, 1841.*


FROM THE LONDON METROPOLITAN FOR AUGUST.

SONGS OF SPAIN.

I saw him at the revel,
Where the foaming cup ran high;
And the vaulted roof was ringing
To hymns of victory,
With a thousand warriors gazing
On him, their star and pride,—
The golden spoil around him
And the WOMAN by his side!

I saw him in the battle,
When his raven plume arose
Park from its mountain eyrie,
A death token to his foes,
And the thousands following after,
Where his trumpet rent the air,
The watchword of the slaughter—
And the WOMAN too was there!

I saw a lonely valley,
Whose place was far and deep,
And amid the dark recesses
Where Cantabrian shadows sleep;
Meet for the stern Guerilla,
His long last rest to share—
But o'er him there was only
The WOMAN weeping there!

MR. POINDEXTER'S REPORT.

*Expenses for Stationary in the New York Custom-House.*

Without going further into detail, it will be sufficient to take the last six months of Mr. Hoyt's term, to prove that something more than the public service entered into the appropriations made by him at the above mentioned public store. Commencing with the month of October, 1840, after all business had ceased, and ending in the month of March, 1841, before any vessel could be detained at Quarantine, there was paid for the supply of stationary at Staten Island the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars and eight cents.

It is worthy of remark, that, previous to and about the time of the Presidential Election, there was paid for the use of this storekeeper, who had no duty to perform, the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents. In the month of January, 1841, the bill rendered by M. P. O'Hern, and paid at the custom house, amounted to the sum of $168 50

In the following month of February, the bill of the same individual, rendered and paid as above, amounted to 161 83
And in the month of March following 159 25

Total $489 58

In these bills, besides the twenty-five reams of paper, and the large quantity of printed blanks heretofore noticed as having been supplied for three months of the year, 1840, the following analysis will show the amount and description of articles purchased for the supply of a single clerk at that store.

| Amount: 1841—January, | $168 50 |
|---|---|
| February, | 161 83 |
| March, | 159 25 |
| | $489 58 |

*Distributed as follows:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 31 cards steel pens, | $41 50 |
| 8 reams printed blanks, | 94 00 |
| 9 blank books, | 73 75 |
| 1 pair shears, | 1 50 |
| 4 bottles ink, | 3 75 |
| 4 reams letter paper, | 18 50 |
| 9 reams foolscap, | 67 00 |
| 1100 quills, | 44 00 |
| 24 dozen tape, | 31 00 |
| 7 lbs. sealing wax, | 15 00 |
| 9 lbs. wafers, | 13 00 |
| 1 letter stamp, | 75 |
| 4 water cups, | 2 75 |
| 1 ream envelope paper, | 7 00 |
| 1 ream blotting paper, | 7 00 |
| 1 desk knife, | 1 50 |
| 2 sand boxes, | 2 00 |
| 9 balls twine, | 3 83 |
| 6 paper folders, | 4 50 |
| 2 ink stands, | 3 50 |
| 1 bronze pen rack, | 1 50 |
| 6 pieces India rubber, | 1 50 |
| 24 dozen lead pencils, | 46 00 |
| 2 quarts sand, | 75 |
| | $489 58 |

To which may be added the singular fact, that in the bill for February, 1841, there is an item, "1 card Perryan pens, extra fine, $12," being one dollar and 33 cents per pen, for the especial use of an inspector of the customs, charged with the keeping of the public store on Staten Island. These enormities cannot but strike the mind of every reflecting man with astonishment. They are evidences of official delinquency, if not downright corruption, which have but seldom if ever occurred in any civilized country upon the face of the earth; and the minute detail which is here given of them is designed to draw the attention of the Government to the reckless expenditures of the public money made under the authority of Jesse Hoyt, late collector of the port of New York, and thereby enable the constituted authorities the better to guard against the recurrence of similar abuses in future.

Considering that the six months commencing on the 1st of October, 1840, and ending with the first quarter of 1841, the quarantine regulation ceased to operate, and consequently no supply of stationary was required at the public store at the quarantine landing; considering, also, the large amount of bills paid during these months, for blank books, printed blanks, paper of various qualities, pens, and other articles, at prices enormous and excessive beyond all former example; the inference would seem to be neither unreasonable nor improbable, that these bills were wholly fictitious, and designed to cover advances of money made to the storekeeper on Staten Island for *secret* purposes, of a nature requiring concealment, and which could not with safety be disclosed in the quarterly accounts of the Collector with the Treasury. No one can look at the bills, with a full knowledge that the articles were not wanted in the discharge of the public duties of the storekeeper, and withhold his belief in the conclusion which is drawn from the premises. The impression is very strong, that the same end was intended to be accomplished by the bills already noticed and commented on, for supplies of books, stationary, and printing, at the custom house; which impression is strengthened by the testimony of Mr. Fleming, the cashier, who states, under oath, that the quantity of these articles ordered was greater than could be used by the several departments of the custom house. But the whole of these bills were audited and paid to the order of Mr. Fleming, without regard to quantity or price, he looking, as he said, only to the footing, as comprising the extent of his official control over them. This source of expenditure, with such facilities, and without check, might be carried to any extreme desired, in the absence of all restraint at the Treasury Department, which at that time was in no instance interposed, by the requisite vigilance of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

To what extent these abuses have been looked into and reformed by the present Collector, is but imperfectly known; but so far as the evidence has been furnished, a comparative statement will be exhibited.

From a review of all the evidence taken on the subject of stationary, both as to quantity and price, the undersigned cannot for a moment hesitate in ascribing the amount ordered, and the prices paid for these articles, to considerations and motives founded in official corruption; it is not within the scope of human reason, candidly exercised, to draw any other conclusion. The whole expenses incurred by Mr. Hoyt for these supplies might have been limited to the sum paid at the Custom House in any one year of his administration, or even less. $15 000 would have been amply sufficient for the whole term of three years; and thereby, with ordinary economy, the Government might have saved on this single branch of expenditure not less than $35,000.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FURNITURE.

On the 10th of April, 1841, Mr. Curtis authorised Mr. Joseph Hough, a broker in New York, to make a contract or contracts with suitable workmen to supply the furniture required at the new custom-house. In his letter of instructions to Mr. Hough, for his government in the discharge of the duties confided to him, which are very specific, he says—'You will call the manufacturers to the new custom-house, and there, with them, wait upon Mr. Frazee, who will exhibit the plans and drawings of the furniture to be made, under his direction and superintendence; and to his satisfaction the whole work must be done.' Again, he instructs Mr. Hough:—'When you are prepared with any man or men with whom you think, upon the whole, it will be most prudent to contract for all the work, or a portion of it, bring the men to me, and if I am satisfied with the prices—as I presume I shall be with your judgment—I will close the contract.' It does not appear that any call of the manufacturers to the new custom-house was made, nor that Mr. Hough went with them to Mr. Frazee to see his plans and drawings of the furniture to be made;' neither did he obey the order of the Collector, to bring the men to him, with whom he might contract for the whole work, or a portion of it, for the purpose of obtaining his approbation of the prices before the contract was closed. These precautions, carefully inserted in the instructions, which, doubtless, if carried into effect, would, by competition among the manufacturers, have greatly reduced the prices at which the work would have been undertaken, were wholly disregarded, and Mr. Hough took the responsibility on himself of selecting a manufacturer of his own choosing, with whom the contract was made. In his letter to the Collector of April 20, 1841, he says—'I have made *inquiry* among the cabinet-makers, and have *finally selected* Mr. Abraham Storm, as one likely to give satisfaction, both as to style of work and economy in expense, and have his estimate for furnishing the new custom-house, which I herewith hand you. The estimate is made on the list and description of articles, as made by Mr. Frazee.'

In pursuance of this selection, made by Mr. Hough, Mr. Curtis on the 24th day of April, 1841, entered into articles of agreement with Abraham Storm, for the supply of the entire furniture which he deemed requisite at the new Custom-house, and took, as the basis of the contract, the plans, drawings, and estimates previously made by Mr. Frazee, and which, after examination by a Committee of Congress, had been disagreed to. The Collector "reserves to himself the right to dispense with any portion of the work contained in the annexed estimate; also, the right to vary from the said estimate; and, in case of variation, the prices of substituted work are to conform, as near as may be, to the prices of the within estimate, according to their relative value." Some other privileges are reserved to the Collector; but he finally "agrees to make payment to the said Abraham Storm, according to the annexed estimate (being the estimate rejected by the Committee of the House of Representatives) and the terms of this contract, so fast as the said furniture, or any portion thereof, shall be delivered, and approved of by the said Edward Curtis, the Collector, and Mr. Frazee, the architect." Mr. Ewing instructs the Collector to "furnish the new Custom-House plainly and substantially, taking care to exercise a proper economy in the matter." Some of the Commissioners visited the Custom House, and examined the furniture as it was placed, who represented it to be of the most extravagant description; but no testimony was taken by the Commission to test its value, when compared with the usual prices paid for similar work in New York. A few of the items in the estimate under which the contract was made will serve to show the general character of the furniture, and the prices at which it was estimated.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two large mahogany book cases, 14 feet long, 11 feet high, filled with pigeon holes, shewing 12 doors in front, with suitable case and cornice, $396 each, | $792 |
| Six large mahogany book cases, filled with partitions, with doors, 6 feet 6 inches long and high, $98 each, | 588 |
| Eight large mahogany book cases, filled with partitions, with doors, 13 feet long, $192 each, | 1,536 |
| Twelve large mahogany book cases, 6 feet long, 11 feet high, filled in with pigeon holes, with 6 doors in front and writing table below, with drawers in frame, cloth on top, $192 each, | 2,304 |
| Four large mahogany book cases, 14 feet long, 12 doors each, $395 each, | 1,581 |
| One large mahogany book case, 9 feet long, 8 doors, | 290 |

These items correspond with the other estimates annexed to the contract with Abraham Storm; the whole of which for desks, book cases and counters alone, amounts to the enormous sum of $18 555 What portion of this sum has already been expended, and how far the work may have been varied from the original plans and drawings, is not known, except the payment of $7,000, which is charged, as an expense incidental to the collection of the revenue, to the fund derived from the fees and emoluments of the Collector, no further report on that subject having been furnished to the Commissioner by the Collector.

*Henry Clay.*—A whig meeting has been held at Augusta, Ga., at which Henry Clay was nominated as the people's candidate for the presidency of the United States. The Hon. R. H. Wilde, Peter J. Boisclear, A. J. Miller, and C. J. Jenkins, were appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in June next.

*Death from Carelessness.*—Mr. Isaac Smith, a citizen of this County, descended into a Well, in Chatham, a few days since, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and was shortly after discovered at its bottom, without motion. He was drawn up to the mouth of the Well, but died in a few minutes, owing, no doubt, to the foulness of the air. How often must people be told, that the presence of foul air may be accurately tested by simply letting down into a Well a lighted candle, and that no one should dare to go into one, without such experiment? If the air is unwholesome, the candle will burn very feebly, or at once go out, and death will certainly be the fate of him who exposes himself in such an atmosphere. But, if the candle burns freely, then no danger need be apprehended from a descent.—*Ral. Regist.*

*The very one.*—A Frenchman who was exhibiting various sacred relics and other curiosities, produced a sword, which he assured his visitors was "de sword dat Balaam had wen he would kill de ass." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Ver well; dis is de ver one he wished for."

THE MAN THAT THE DOG BARKED AT.

A few days ago, we noticed a man walking along one of our principal streets, whose appearance indicated that he was "in a peck of troubles." He looked cross enough to bite a tenpenny nail in two; something very serious had disturbed his equanimity. While we were wondering what it could have been—whether or not he had failed in business, or lost money by somebody else who had failed—whether or not his wife had eloped with his best friend, all formed a strange problem. The face of matters wonderfully changed by quite a simple incident. We had not absolutely determined in our own mind the nature of his grievances, when an impudent little terrier, squatted upon the sidewalk, discovered something offensive in the appearance of the man to whom we have alluded, and jumped towards him with a sharp and angry bark. This was altogether too great an indignity, and filled the cup of our traveller's annoyance to overflowing. He turned fiercely towards the dog, and while he insulted him with a blunt oath, attempted to kick him. The cur was altogether too nimble, and as he leaped aside to avoid the punishment he had earned, barked more furiously than before. The man's anger knew no bounds; the more the dog barked at him, the more anxious he seemed to be to succeed in kicking him. The figure they cut, as the terrier capered into the middle of the street, the man after him, the dog yelping, and his antagonist swearing louder and louder, was ludicrous in the extreme.

People gathered upon the sidewalk in crowds. The ladies looked on and giggled; the men braced themselves against the wall and shook their sides bravely; and the boys yelled out in great delight, "go it, old fellow, go it while you're young." The man who was making so laughable an exhibition of himself soon discovered that the dog was altogether too agile for him, and gave up the chase in despair. It was not until then he observed that in his anger he had made a fool of himself. He hastily drew down his hat over his brow, and walked rapidly away.

When our merriment had subsided, we could not help thinking how much this little incident resembled human life; that is, the life of many specimens of humanity. If the man whose story we have told had only walked quietly on his way, and taken no notice of the outcry of the cur, no matter whether the cur was governed by wanton or malicious motives, he would have excited by his conduct neither laughter in others, nor diminished his own self-respect. So in a thousand things in life. He who pursues his own path fearlessly and calmly, without heeding the puerile assaults of those who cannot by any possibility affect his destinies, will act a part dictated by good sense and wisdom. 'Tis passing strange, that in a life so brief as this, when it is in the power of each one to add to the other's enjoyment, there should be so many curs. The business of one-half the people of this world seems to be to render the remainder uncomfortable and unhappy. There might be some slight extenuation, if by making others miserable they could add to their own happiness: but no such result follows their labors. Indulgence in their own malicious propensities not only annoys others, but keeps themselves in "a perfect stew," by no means conducive to comfort. The true way to manage these curs is to pass them quietly by—their yelping is altogether innocuous. The moment you meddle with them, you find yourself in the identical position of the man who attempted to kick the dog—laughed at and derided, without the healing balm of self-approval in compensation.—*Picayune.*

O, if one could come to true faith in God, what a casting off of care there would be! "casting *all* your care upon Him: for He careth for you." Who of us comes nigh doing this? Year after year, has God made all necessary provision for the supply of our temporal wants, and yet, if at any time the purse is light, we find ourselves doubting again how it can be replenished—full of care lest some embarrassment come upon us. A thousand times before has the evil feared been kept out of the way; but, walking by sight and not by faith, we do not *see* how it can be again prevented. What an evil is this heart of unbelief!

The present number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison is 211. Profits of the past year, $13,000, over and above the expenses of the Prison.

*Married*, at Sunsberry, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. Napoleon N. Blackberry, of Waterberry, to Miss Cleopatra Antonia Elderberry, daughter of Doct. Nathaniel S. Elderberry.

Why, this was a berry-ing, instead of a wedding!

*Better than None.*—A poor married woman was telling a staid lady, somewhat on the wrong side of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she, in great part, attributed to the irregularities of her husband. "Well," said the old maid, "you have brought these troubles on yourself; I told you not to marry him. I was sure he would not make you a good husband." "He is not a good one to be sure, madam," replied the woman, "but he is a power better than none."

*"Jugs.*—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, decanter, may be raised and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water come clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and *vice versa*. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity only by what comes out of it."

*Scotch Humor.*—A considerable part of the humor afloat in Scotland, respecting the fishers, consists of stories of their rencounters with Presbyterian clergymen. The minister of Footdee had preached on the text about casting bread on the waters, to find it after many days. He afterwards asked a woman why she had left off attending church. "Because you tell lees, sir. I baked a cake, and a big cake it was, sir, and John and me coost it into the sea, between the pier-heads, sir, but deil pick out my eyne if we've seen a stume (atom) of it again." A very zealous clergyman was in the habit of visiting a fishing village every week, to examine the people in the Shorter Catechism. Adam L——, a fisher, got tipsy, fell and broke his nose, just before a catechetical visit at his cottage. His wife huddled him into bed. When the minister began to question the woman, he asked her the cause of the fall of Adam! Thinking all was found out she answered: "'Deed, sir, it was naething but drink!"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SCENE, same as at last conversation—Enter Cousin Billy and Cousin Pat—Cousin Pat just returned from Hillsborough.

*Cousin Billy.* Well, I'm glad to see you back from Hillsborough—hope you had a pleasant time.

*Cousin Pat.* Tolerable—but I am a good deal fatigued riding. The Road is the very worst in the State—the Overseers ought to be indicted from one end of it to the other.

*Billy.* Better indict the Legislature of 1838, that refused to make the McAdamized Turnpike, that you and I recommended in the Internal Improvement Convention, to go from here, by Hillsborough, to Greensborough.

*Pat.* Little did we think then, that this Road would serve for the Western Governors to gallop over, right into the Chair of State, without saying as much as—"by your leave, Sir."

*Billy. This* Governor, we've got, gallops right into the Executive Chair, without our leave, or our Road, as much as to say—"No thanks to *you*, Gentlemen."

*Pat.* I expect, if we had a real good Road to the Western end of the State, those Goths and Vandals would pour down upon us like Locusts, and carry every thing before them.

*Billy.* Yes, and then we Emperors of luxurious Rome might bid "farewell—a long farewell, to all our greatness."

*Pat.* Yes, and they would say—"no great things to part with either."

*Billy.* Well, I'll tell you, let's what do—suppose we secede from the West!

*Pat.* Stop, stop—you tread on my toe. Ain't that Nullification? You know I called that treason, when Gen. Jackson called it so, and called Nullifiers, Traitors, when he called them so, and said they ought to be hung, when he said so.

*Billy.* Yes, I know all that, and more too.

*Pat.* What is that?

*Billy.* I know, after you called all these things, *he* called the caller.

*Pat.* I don't understand you—what do you mean?

*Billy.* I mean, he called you into the snuggest sort of a little office, and called the Federal scales off your eyes, and called you from the Federal into the Democratic ranks, and you were not long changing.

*Pat.* That's all true, Cousin Billy, and the man must be mighty deaf that could'nt hear such calls as that.

*Billy.* Your hearing was always said to be very acute Cousin Pat, when money jingled.

*Pat.* I believe my hearing has been tolerably good.

*Billy.* Yes, and they say that, considering the Federal scales that were on your eyes, you used to see about as clear as the next man, when one of those painted rags, y'clepped Bank notes, passed near your vision.

*Pat.* All my senses are keen, where money is concerned. If I have as good a knack at politics, as I have in money matters, I'll row the Whigs up Salt River before the summer's over.

*Billy.* Well, you have just been trying your hand at Orange, how do you think you come out?

*Pat.* So-so.

*Billy.* You don't seem to be in your usual glee. I fear things did not go to your liking.

*Pat.* Why—they were-re-tol-er-a-ble.

*Billy.* That is an intolerable way of telling it. If you don't make them go more than tolerable in Orange, you had as well hang up your fiddle. Unless you sweep every thing there, there is no chance for you.

*Pat.* Somehow, or other, I have taken up a notion, that it is rather a rugged place to sweep.

*Billy.* Well, don't keep me in suspense—let's have the worst.

*Pat.* "*Jubsrenovare infandum dolorem,*" *O Rex!*

*Billy.* Confound your Latin, I don't want to hear it. Tell me, and that quickly too, what took place. If you are thus long at getting at the marrow of what you have to talk about, Morehead will *jubs renovare dolorem* you, about next August.

*Pat.* Well, it ain't worth while to make a man talk about, what he don't want to talk about, upon an empty stomach, and with a thirsty tongue.

*Billy.* All right, right—I beg pardon for my negligence. Walk up to the sideboard—he e are lots of Liquors—drown all ung'reasant reminiscences, set all pleasant one's afloat, and let me have the whole quickly.

*Pat.* A liquid expanse is greatly relieved by a little *terra firma*, now and then.

*Billy.* I don't tobe.

*Pat.* After I have raised a high tide from the fumes of your bottles, I should like to anchor an Island or two of something more substantial in my stomach.

*Billy.* Ah! right again—I'm so anxious to hear from Orange, that I have forgotten the rites of hospitality. (Rings the bell furiously—enter Valet-de-chambre.) Hurry up, per electricity—make haste.

*Valet.* I have just come to say, it is ready.

*Sapo Rosa, elegantly gilt dish.*

(Enter Pat and Bill from Tea.)

*Billy.* Come now, take a seat and begin your *infandum jubes.*

*Pat.* A little more patience.—we will get at it after a while.

*Billy.* You are a nice teacher of patience indeed If Job were alive, and a politician, I think you would give him some trying lessons.

*Pat.* I am not exactly ready to begin yet.

*Billy.* What's the matter now? You have got your Ocean, and your Island anchored in it, what else is wanting?

*Pat.* I want to raise a little fog now, so as to make the landscape complete. Could you furnish me with a Cigar?

*Billy.* (Ringing the bell more furiously—enter Valet in great haste) Go—run—fly—and bring the box of Cigars and all the Pipes, Tobacco and Snuff-boxes about the house. (Exit Valet.) Cousin Pat, is there any thing else you are likely to want—if there is, name it, that I may have them all got at once, so that you may get under way, and not stop after you have started.

*Pat.* Nothing in particular.

*Billy.* Well, come loll down here on the Sofa; let me fix the cushions, so that you may be perfectly at ease.

[Enter Servant with Cigars, Pipes, &c. Cousin *Pat* lights his Cigar, and commences curling the smoke around his head with great *goût* and nonchalance. Cousin *Billy* very fidgetty.]

*Billy.* How does your Cigar go?

*Pat.* Prime.

*Billy.* Any thing else wanting?

*Pat.* Nothing.

*Billy.* Well, now go ahead.

*Pat.* (After pausing sometime) Well, Cousin Buck, shall I give it it to you in poetry or prose?

*Billy.* In prose, by all means—let *me* have the naked truth. We'll keep the poetry for other people.

*Pat.* Well—*inprimis*—I arrived at Hillsborough, and intended to enter with a flourish, but that confounded back-breaking, rib-rattling pavement, prevented me. I was waited on by the *factotum*, who seemed much pleased to see me, and we had a long chat; but they did not appear to know how to advise me, what topics to touch, or how to touch them—so, that I had to blaze away high for luck.

*Billy.* Where did you speak?

*Pat.* I commenced in the Court-house, but finally got to the door. I have often heard it said, that it is bad for a man's fame to go before him, and I believe it is so. The people were looking out for Patrick Henry, the second, from Cross Creek—another sort of man to *Saunders*, as they had been told—and when I made *my* appearance they did not seem to think that *Saunders* was beaten far. So I let in upon the Whigs to show them who I was—called them dogs—talked about coon-skins—made fun of hard cider—peeped through the cracks of their Log Cabins—spoke a beautiful dialogue between the Governor and his brother—it was brother Johnny and brother Jimmy, and brother Jimmy and brother Johnny—and poked a powerful sight of fun at 'em.

*Billy.* What did the Governor say to all that?

*Pat.* Umph! If he'd been there, I'd kept nearer shore. But as he was absent, I had a clear field to myself, and I went it with a perfect rush until sundown—determined that I would have no reply from any Whig dog until dark, as I knew his deeds were evil. I made a heap of laugh at first, or else, they laughed out of politeness; but I saw they began to drag, so I thought I would become very grave. But just as I was making one of my most moving, and pathetic appeals, I happened to look at my two principal Lieutenants, to see if they were enjoying it, and what do you think?

*Billy.* Why, they were crying of course, as in duty bound.

*Pat.* No, indeed; instead of that, there they stood, with their mouths put up laughing-fashion, ready for the first smart thing I should say; and when I took another tack and became pathetic, they forgot to take their mouths down from the laughing position, and there they stood with their mouths trying to laugh, and their eyes trying to cry.

*Billy.* That must have been a laughable scene indeed.

*Pat.* Laughable! It threw me all aback. I became furious, and broke loose with a determination to carry every thing before me or burst; and, making a most desperate effort, I was thrown all aback again.

*Billy.* How was that done?

*Pat.* Why, there stood near me an old broad-brim, called a Quaker, a real Abolitionist of course, name *Hewland* or *Newland*, or some such outlandish name, who lives up on Haw River. He is a Tanner, and was selling leather. He stood near me for an hour or two, looking more like a stock or a stone, than a man; he did not seem to look at any thing, to hear any thing, or to have any animal existence, except now and then, he would wink an eye. Then he stood bolt upright, and nothing that I said, did or uttered, could move a muscle of his face. I was sometimes tempted to stick a pin in him, to see if there was any life. There he stood. And when, at last, I made one of my grandest flourishes, I heard him break out—"Tut, tut, tut, tut—did mortal man ever hear such sorry stuff." He wheeled right about and off he marched to his pile of leather, without apparently bending a joint, and commenced rolling it up—a greasy old scamp—you could smell the fish oil fifty yards, when he was to the windward.

*Billy.* Ha! ha! ha! Well that was a poser.

*Pat.* I was bothered again by a real Democrat from the Hawfields—a Squire J—— who listened about a couple of hours and walked off, saying—"I came here to get some political information. I was told *Henry* was another man to *Saunders*, but I am tired of such miserable stuff."

*Billy.* You seem to have had a stumpy road to travel.

*Pat.* I then thought I would try a subject about which there could be no mistake. So, I put the Whig Legislature of 1838 on trial, for endorsing the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads bonds to the amount of $500 000, but their I found, I had missed it again. Gen. *Trollinger* began to look blue, as he voted for it.

*Billy.* Well, I think this was a little unkind in you, for you know that we Democrats, in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, recommended that very measure to the Legislature in the strongest terms.

*Pat.* Who recommended it?

*Billy.* That's a good one. Did'nt Judge *Saunders* draw up the Memorial to the Legislature, and you, as well as he sign it? Did'nt *Strange* and myself approve it?

*Pat.* I was only acting then as a private citizen. I had a right to entertain my *own opinions.*

*Billy.* So you had, but why not entertain them now?

*Pat.* I am a candidate now. I have no opinions of my own—I represent the opinions of our party.

*Billy.* Yes, but our party were the real Railroad, Internal Improvement, State debt men.

*Pat.* So they were, and ruined the country by it, and it is time we should change.

*Billy.* So it is; but who is to blame?

*Pat.* Oh! the Whigs of course. All that is wrong, must be charged to them—claiming all that is meritorious for ourselves.

*Billy.* Well, but what else?

*Pat.* When the General wanted me to drop the subject, I gallied off upon the Legislature of 1840, and mounted them for endorsing $300,000 more, and there stood the Democratic Commoner of the Session looking blue enough—I had forgotten he voted for it. I could almost hear him think—I didn't invite you here to *lecture us.*"

*Billy.* Well, you were unfortunate in the selection of topics. He only voted for the law at the last, when he found that it was necessary to save the $500,000. Well, what next.

*Pat.* I have travelled a good ways to-day, and if you think you can live until morning, without hearing the rest, I'll go to bed.

*Billy.* Unless it is better than what I have heard, I am in no danger.—*Exeunt.*

ARIEL.

*Stop that Story!*—A tale, started in the *Highland Messenger*, is going the round of the Whig papers in this State, to the effect, that soon after Mr. Henry commenced his speech at Asheville, several persons, among whom were some ladies, "left the house in disgust, at some low expressions, which the Editor of the *Messenger* says, he cannot publish in his paper." Now, those who have given circulation to this story, will be surprised to learn, that *there were no ladies present on that occasion!* at least, Mr. Henry saw none; and we have the authority of two other gentlemen, (as respectable as any who reside in the State, and who were present) for saying, that *they saw none!* If there were any present, they must have been concealed somewhere in the gallery, so as to have been invisible to the Speaker, and the other gentlemen referred to.—*Lincoln Republican.*

"Now, those who have given circulation to this report" can learn that *there were* "ladies present on the occasion," and several others were about to repair to the court house, but declined upon hearing of some things Mr. Henry had said. What Mr. Henry *did not* see, or what these other gentlemen *did not see*, we neither know nor care, but we know what we *did see*, and what a number of others will testify. If the Republican wishes to make a question of veracity of this, he can do so—we are ready.

As to the surprise of the editor that the Raleigh Register should repeat what we said—we respectfully inform him that without any disparagement to the Register, which we have always looked upon as the best paper in North Carolina, we are as responsible for what we say as that or any other paper. We have not set ourselves up here merely to repeat what others have said, right or wrong; we are no hirelings; we acknowledge no clique as owning a press and making us their organ. We form our own opinions and freely express them, without enquiring who may thereby be pleased or displeased. We did say in substance, and we now repeat, that Mr. Henry in his speech at this place did use expressions offensive to delicacy, and such as we will not at any time insert in our paper, and that at the time these expressions were used "several persons, among whom were some ladies, left the house."

Does Mr. Henry, or these 'other gentlemen' alluded to by the Republican, say that there were no ladies present? No—but they "*saw none.*" We never undertook to say what they *did* or *did not* see—we stated a fact and if Mr. Henry or any other *gentleman* denies it, we can advance the proof.

*Asheville Messenger.*

The North Carolinian rejoices to hear that Mr. Henry is winning golden opinions in the western part of the State. Wonder where! we live a good ways up here within a half day's journey of the heights of the Alleghanys, and we do assure the Editor, we have not heard of any that he has won in all this region. It is true, there are some respectable men that will vote for him, not so much, however, from any golden opinions they entertain of him, as that they are politically opposed to the gentleman who is now the occupant of the office for which Mr. Henry is running.—*Rutherfordton Intell.*

The Reverend Dr. Johns, Rector of Christ Church in Baltimore, has been unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia.

GOV. MOREHEAD AT HALIFAX.—The Roanoke Advocate gives a long sketch of Gov. Morehead's speech at Halifax, in which he ably defended himself from all charges, and carried the war into the enemy's country. At the close of his speech, Gov. Branch was called for, and accordingly came forward and addressed the meeting for nearly two hours. "We shall not attempt, (says the Advocate, to give even a sketch of his remarks, further than to say he spoke in very high and complimentary terms of Gov. Morehead as a pure, honest and able man and most excellent Governor, with whose Administration he could find no fault, nor did he believe there was any cause of complaint, and whilst he had confidence in the honest and faithful discharge of his duties as Governor, he differed with him in Federal politics totally, and had risen to reply to his Federal politics and to defend his own principles which he thought were assailed.—Principles which he had always entertained and in which he had been sustained in this county for 25 years. He concluded by repeating his regard for Gov. Morehead as a gentleman and an Executive officer of N. C.

Gov. Morehead, replied to Gov. Branch, in a very eloquent, clear and forcible speech, demonstrating beyond all cavil the correctness of his positions and sustaining in a manner unanswerable, the principles he had at first laid down.—He also spoke in terms of high regard and respect for Gov. Branch, but begged leave to assure the Gov. that the Whigs were entitled to his thanks for N. Carolina's occupying her present proud position among the States of the Union—Gov. Morehead's reply, we think, one of the finest speeches that he has ever delivered. He is a man of facts and figures, clear in his statements, sound in his principles and unanswerable in his conclusions. He is in fact a practical and enlightened Statesman—entitled to the confidence of the people, and just the man to be at the head of affairs at a crisis like the present.—Would to God, he was at the head of the Nation, and Capt. Tyler well provided for else-where.

*Hard to Please.*—The "Standard" has heretofore charged Governor *Morehead* with extravagance, because so much money had been spent on the Government House. But, it having been ascertained that the Governor has only used $1,200 out of a $3,000 appropriation, the Editor is now complaining because he did not spend the whole!

*Raleigh Register.*

*The Combat Thickens.*—The "Standard" of Wednesday last, eulogises Mr. Shepard to the skies, and fairly reads Mr. Whitaker out of the Democratic ranks. The Editor goes so far as to say, that the political history of our country affords no parallel to Mr. *Whitaker's* ingratitude! presumption!! and arrogance!!! This is rather a summary mode, we should think, of excommunicating a member, who, for about twenty-five years, has been the "wheel-horse" of the party, through good and through evil report, and, in comparison with whom, both Mr. *Loring* and Mr. *Shepard* are but recent laborers in the Loco Foco vineyard. Perhaps, it may be indelicate in us to interfere in this *family quarrel*, but it strikes us that the terms "ingratitude, presumption, and arrogance," apply with much more force to the "Standard," in its attempt to proscribe Mr. *Whitaker*, than they do to that gentleman, for his endeavors to resist the serving of its Writ of Ejectment. We have no sympathy, however, for Mr. *Whitaker*—he deserves it all for not adhering to the Republican School in which he was educated. His venerable father was as stern a Patriot, as unflinching a Republican, and as honest a man as Wake County ever produced, and the Son ought never to have strayed from the Republican fold. But we tell the "Standard," that we know *Sam Whitaker* (as he is familiarly called) well, and try him who will, they will find an "ugly customer." Let him but raise the signal of revolt, and the would-be *Dictators* of the Loco Foco party would be left in Wake, with a Corporal's guard not much larger than that which Capt. Tyler has on the floor of Congress.—*Raleigh Register.*

"*Nat. King.*"—The Loco Foco Papers have a great deal to say about this gentleman, and even the Candidate of that party for Governor makes him, we understand, the especial subject of remark. According to the "Charlotte Journal," Mr. Henry charged in his recent Speech, at that place, that *Nathaniel J. King*, late a Whig Member of the Legislature, is a defaulter to the Literary Board in the sum of $1,000. This allegation is wholly without foundation. Mr. King is not a defaulter to that Board for *one farthing.* We believe that a Firm, of which Mr. K. was a partner, borrowed a considerable sum of the Board, at one time, perhaps $4,000—but every dollar of it, principal and interest, has been paid.

*Raleigh Register.*

*As we Expected.*—The Locofoco papers in the South are coming out in strong language for John C. Calhoun for the next Presidency. Let it be so: it will afford some rare sport to collect some of the old Jackson-Van-Buren papers of gone-by days, and repeat some of the abuse and denunciations heaped by them on the head of this same Calhoun. And as a political curiosity, his (Calhoun's) former course may be held up to view, by which it may be proven that whatever he may be now, he has been right sometime in his political career—inasmuch as he has been at one time or other on every side of every leading measure which has been before the country.

*Asheville Messenger.*

*Mr. Wise's Funeral Sermon.*—Some genius in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, Md. spread a report that Mr. Wise had been killed in a duel by Mr. Stanly. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Harris took advantage of the subject and preached a funeral sermon on the imaginary dead. He moralized on the sin of letting our "angry passions rise," severely reprehended the practice of dueling, alluded to the agency of Wise in the death of Cilley, and remarked that "now he (Wise) himself lies mouldering in the cold and silent tomb."

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Lodonia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 22.—Schrs. Lydia from New York, Tioga from do., Henry Chase from Wilmington, (Del.)

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Brig Leonora for St. Jago de Cuba; Schr. Repeater for New York. 21.—Schr. Ellen Perkins for Porto Rico. 23.—Brig Romp for Surinam; Schr. Armer Patton for Philadelphia. 24.—Brig Wallace for Warren, (R. I.) Schrs. Emeline for Philadelphia, Grandee for Martinique.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

## THE TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The contest in Rhode Island was a *hinge*, as it were, upon which, as we believe, turned great events that interest the whole of the United States as well as Rhode Island. If a State Constitution could be upset, as it was proposed to upset the charter of Rhode Island by brutal force, the whole organization of this government would have been resolved into the right of Force, the right of the strongest:—and instead of this being a government of Laws, and of constitutions, it would have become a mere government of Numbers, that is a government of despotism. In little Rhode Island thus, and in the heart of New England, among her sedate and intelligent population, was tested the great question, whether Law was *Law*, a Constitution, the paramount Law, and whether society would force obedience to it.—The question has been tried every way. Forms were resorted to in order to cloak revolution. Force was tried next,—but society resisted and triumphed, and the victory has been complete.

If the result had been otherwise, in the eyes of all sound thinking men at home and abroad, the conclusion must have been, that a Republican government was at end in the United States, and that a popular despotism was to succeed it, to end as usual in a Emperor or King, or Consul, (no matter what we call him) the military *despot* in fact. That genius of disorder and revolution, that slumbers in all governments, here embodied under the name of Loco Focoism, seized upon the Rhode Island question to make a general issue of. In New York city, it was presented to us in the strongest form. The personified essence of it called Governor Dorr, was escorted from this city in great pomp and parade, sword in hand, to enter Rhode Island, and to claim by force the possession of the government. He was promised here, men, arms and money. Under the stimulus of that encouragement, he fortified a house in Providence, seized cannon, collected arms, and actually proceeded to open war upon the only legal and constituted government. To these insurgents, and to this rebellion, Cambreleng, who had held the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to a Foreign Court, and Vanderpoel and Moore, two ex-Members of Congress, with several of our city Representatives to the Legislature, and to the Common Council, lent their *voices*, and their promises of encouragement. They did all they could in open public meeting in the Park, to encourage and ennoble the cause of Dorr, in his violence, folly and war.

The question then resolved itself into this,—*shall an old government be revolutionized by force.* Dorr and Tammany Hall generally attempted it, and did their best to bring it about. It was the first time in the United States, an attempt has been made to subvert an American government by force,—and hence the greatest interest was attached to the *experiment.* The ballot box through the forms of Law, and acting under a constitution, has hitherto been the only means attempted for altering Laws and Constitutions, but here was a new instrument of action in America, the cartouch box and the bayonet. The loud mouthed cannon too were introduced in the onset. According to all accounts, Dorr touched off a piece of cannon directed against the Arsenal, and it was by the merest chance, that it did not explode. This mode of *reform* is so new in America, that it naturally commands public attention. The *argument* is a novel one to the American mind. There is a *logic* not of American culture.

Now, if such *logic* as this is only necessary to change a government in Rhode Island, it can be equally as effective in New York city, as in Rhode Island. If mere numbers are to settle questions, Messrs. Cambreleng and Vanderpoel would live in fine houses, and wear fine clothes but a short time. If the cartouch box is to take the place of the ballot box, when the People want a change, there is an end at once to Republics in these United States. The Government is changed to a Government of Force, a Government of Numbers, a Government of Arms, and not of reason, order, Laws, and Constitutions.

It was, therefore, of the highest importance, that revolutionary Loco Focoism was so signally rebuked in Rhode Island. We shall have no more such experiments from it any where very soon. The Rhode Island lesson is a general lesson to Loco Focoism in the whole United States. The ridiculous attitudes in which such men as Dorr, Cambreleng, and Vanderpool stand before all society, the universal hoot and laugh thrown upon them, are a rebuke which will make all embryo Dorrs, Cambrelengs and Vanderpools very careful how they start again on such expeditions or experiments.

And what would have been our condition if Dorr had succeeded, and Stimm and Mang had led on their battalions to burn, plunder and destroy, in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations? They may say, they had no idea of resorting to murder, rapine and robbery; but resisted by arms, as they certainly would have been, they would have had to fight, to burn, and plunder. What confidence would there have been in the *stability* of our form of Government, if such things became the order of the day? What confidence would have been taken? What security that a debt could be paid? What guarantee for life, honor or property?

Thus, view this matter in whatsoever light we may, the result is one of the highest importance to the whole country, and so considering it, we envy not the Cambrelengs and Vanderpools their guilty responsibility.

Geo. W. Kendall, the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune, and four other American and four English citizens, who belonged to the Santa Fe Expedition, have arrived at New Orleans in the cutter Woodbury.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 1.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 | | Lead, bar, | 7 a 8 | |
| Ditto, apple, | 33 a 36 | | Mackerel, | none. | |
| Bacon, | 5 a 6 | | Molasses, | 20 a 25 | |
| Beeswax, | 27 a 28 | | Oats, | 40 | |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | | Oil, Linseed, | 8 | |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | | Nails, cut, | 6 a | |
| Coffee, | 11 a 12 | | Powder, keg, | $6½ | |
| Cotton, | 5 a 7½ | | Rags, | 2½ | |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 20 a 25 | | Sugar, brown, | 7 a 10 | |
| Corn, | 55 a 60 | | Lump, | 14 | |
| Copperas | 3½ a 4 | | Loaf, | 15 a 18 | |
| Candles, F. F. | 17 | | Salt, | 60 | |
| Flour, | $6 a $7 | | Sack, | $2 a 2½ | |
| Feathers, | 30 a 35 | | Tallow, | 10 a 10½ | |
| Flaxseed, | $1 00 a $1 10 | | Tin, box, | 12½ | |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | | Tobacco, leaf, | 1½ a 2½ | |
| dry, | 12½ a 14 | | Wheat, | $1 a $1 12 | |
| Iron, | 5 a 5½ | | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 | |
| Lard, | 6 7 | | Wool, | 15 a 20 | |
| Lime, | $1½ | | | | |

DOMESTICS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, | 7½ cts. pr.yd. | | |
| 3-4 ditto | ditto, | 5½ | ditto. |
| 30 inch do. (heavy.) | | 7 | ditto. |
| Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, | | 14 a 18 | |

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00, Flooring 8 00 a 8 50, Timber 3 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00, Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25; Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine is going at 2 32; there is but little coming in. Tar brings 1 00 to 1 02; there is scarcely any offering at the present time.

*Lumber.*—We hear of sales of river flooring boards at 8 dls. and of the same kind wide boards at 5.

*Timber.*—As before noted, 3½ and 5 dls. cover going rates. The article continues dull.

*Bacon.*—Some transactions in sides and shoulders at about 4½ cts.

*Lard.*—The same dullness pervades the market. 6 cents is the nominal price of holders.

*Corn.*—The stock on hand is not heavy. There is an up-country cargo afloat selling at 55 cts.

*Rice.*—2 75 is the asking price generally. Some sales at that.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at 8 dls., and of country shingles at 1 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 24.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4¼ to 8¼.
Cotton at New Orleans 3¾ to 9¼.
Cotton at Charleston 5 to 10¼. Corn 67 to 70.

## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### MILITARY.

The Committee of the "Fayetteville Volunteer Rifle Corps," appointed for the purpose, beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, particularly the young gentlemen, to the propriety of forming and sustaining a RIFLE CORPS in our town.

We have a population of 4000, and to our disparagement there exists but one Volunteer Company amongst us, and an honorable example that Company has given, having been in existence longer than any other in the United States, with but one exception. Should this satisfy us? Are there not ample materials for forming one more? And at least, will not the young gentlemen come forward and sustain the Rifle Corps now being formed?

We call upon all possessing military pride to assist us.

Those wishing to attach themselves to the Corps, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to meet us at the Town Hall on Wednesday, (this Evening,) at 8 o'clock.

THE COMMITTEE.

*June* 1, 1842.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, May 24, 1842.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson, at Lumberton, on the 23d of May, according to previous appointment, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature, John Gilchrist, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Absalom Davis, Jr., Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chair, and it being ascertained that each Captain's District in the county was represented, a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to make the nomination, to-wit: Neill McAlpin, A. Davis, Jr., John Moore, John Drake, Peter McEachin, Dr. Warren Alford, Jacob Alford, A. S. McMillan, John Purcell, Jr., Francis Floyd, Enoch Ward, Maj. Giles Williams, Claiborne Ivy, Dr. E. McQueen, Arch'd Taylor, Alex'r McMillan, Malcom Baker, Hector McNeill, Peter Johnson and Jacob Thompson, who, having retired a short time, returned and reported Capt. DANIEL A. GRAHAM and Maj. GILES WILLIAMS, as suitable persons to represent the county. The nomination was agreed to by the Convention, and the nominees signified their acceptance.

The Convention, instead of nominating a candidate for the Senatorial District, as had been contemplated, *Resolved*, on motion, that the Chair appoint a Committee, consisting of one from each Captain's District, to meet Delegates from Richmond, at Stewartsville, (Dr. Malloy's,) on the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of such nomination. Whereupon, the following persons were appointed, to-wit: Daniel A. Graham, John Drake, Absalom Davis, Jr., Peter McEachin, Dr. W. Alford, John Purcell, Jr., Francis Floyd, Enoch Ward, Claiborne Ivy, Dr. E. McQueen, Arch'd S. McMillan, Hector McNeill and Jacob Thompson;—after which, the Convention adjourned.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*
ABSALOM DAVIS, *Jr., Secretary.*

## WHIG MEETING!

### GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT!

THE Committee appointed to invite His Excellency Gov. Morehead to visit and address the citizens of Cumberland County, have the pleasure to state, that they have received a letter from Gov. Morehead, accepting the invitation, for Tuesday the 7th of June ensuing.

The Committee, in further compliance with their instructions, hereby invite a meeting of the Whigs of the County and Town, at the Town Hall,

### On Tuesday the 7th day of June,

Immediately after the speech of Gov. Morehead.

BENEN ROBINSON, *Ch'n of Committee.*
*Fayetteville, May* 2, 1842.

MOORE COUNTY.

We are authorised to state, that Gov. Morehead has accepted an invitation to visit Moore County, and that he will address the people *at Carthage on Thursday the 9th day of June*, and *at Shappard's on Friday the* 10*th.*


## Important to Millers and Mill Owners.

*Agency of the Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, at Fayetteville, N. C.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents for Messrs. Egenton & Morris, of Baltimore, in the above line of business, offer to the public the following testimonials. First:—We, as Agents, have sold since the year 1836, between Eight and Ten Thousand Dollars worth of the "French Burr for Wheat, and the Cologne Stone for Corn," always warranting the quality of the same, and in no instance has one of our customers complained of the quality of either. We call your attention particularly to the reduction of *Twenty* Dollars per pair on former prices of the Burrs, to meet the pressure of the times.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*May* 26, 1842.

## COMPOSITION METAL.

THE Subscribers also have just received a large assortment of Composition Metal, cast ready for use, consisting of Boxes, Inks, Steps, Gudgeons, Sockets, &c. &c., the quality of which is un-surpassed in this country, for Mill Gudgeons and other Irons to run on.

C. J. & R. M. O.

RICHMOND, Va., January 15, 1842.

*Messrs. Egenton & Morris*—Gentlemen: The first of the two runners which came to hand, we immediately put into operation, and found it to be in every respect a first rate mill stone; the second one we have never used, as we found a few days after giving the order for it that it would be best for us to put a new back on an old one and use it for this season. This second one our miller thinks from its appearance cannot be inferior to the first. The cast iron eyes they like very much, and greatly prefer them to any other eye. The stone which we have in use was very well balanced. It is probable that we shall require every year hereafter, for some time to come, either new runners or bed stones for our old ones—run ten years in all, were not originally very good, and have become very much worse; and it will always give us pleasure to send our orders to you so long as you can supply us with such as those received from you in July last.

Signed, R. B. HAXALL & CO.

The subscribers testify that they have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given them satisfaction; and from the confidence they have in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, they take pleasure in recommending them to others.

Signed, JAS. CHESTER & SON.
*Baltimore, March* 19, 1842.

I have purchased several pair of Burr Mill Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have always given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, WILLIAM WIERMAN.
*Baltimore, March* 21, 1842.

I have purchased French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, HU. JENKINS.
*Baltimore, March* 21, 1842.

I, the undersigned, have been in the habit of purchasing for myself and others, for upwards of twenty years, French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and in no instance have I had cause of complaint.

Signed, JNO. BRADFORD.
*Baltimore, March* 21, 1842.

GEORGETOWN CANAL MILLS, D. C., March 29, 1842.

*Messrs. Egenton & Morris*—Gentlemen: The four pairs of Burrs purchased of you for my new Mill, were in good face and balance when received, it being only necessary to open the furrows and polish the face by the usual process of grinding or passing water through them, to put them in perfect order. They are all of even quality and put together in the best possible manner. I have manufactured in the middle of August last, thirty-nine thousand hundred barrels of flour, all of which has passed inspection as superfine flour without a single exception. I therefore pronounce the Burrs as *good as can possibly be made, in every respect.* They will average fifty barrels of flour per day. I consider the cast iron eyes certainly an improvement; they afford more grinding surface, are less liable to get out of order, and save the expense ever sinking the irons afterwards; and the cost of a new cast iron eye saves the cost of sinking the eye, and balancing the runners in the first place, will be necessary in the old way of starting Burrs. The advantage in favor of the cast iron eye I consider worth twenty-five dollars per Burr.

Signed, THOS. J. DAVIS

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1842.

We have used French Burr Mill Stones from Egenton & Morris, for many years, and have found them in every instance of superior manufacture, and the blocks of which they are composed of exceptionable quality.

Signed, BAYLIES & TINGS

I have used Messrs. Egenton & Morris's French Burr Mill Stones, and have been perfectly satisfied that they are of good quality and well manufactured, have performed to my entire satisfaction.

Signed, J. MYERS

*Baltimore, March* 21, 1842.

I have purchased at different times several pairs of Burr Mill Stones, from Egenton & Morris, the quality of which has without any exception been entirely satisfactory.

Signed, CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

This is to certify that I have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given perfect satisfaction; and from my knowledge of the experience of the said gentlemen as well as their care in the selection of the blocks I cheerfully recommend them to others. The cast iron eyes used by these gentlemen I consider a decided improvement.

Signed, CHRISTIAN KELLER
*Of the late firm of Keller & Ellicott.*
*Baltimore, March* 21, 1842.

The undersigned has been for many years using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given satisfaction, and from the confidence he has in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, he takes pleasure in recommending them to others. He has also found that in the past year he received four pairs of the stones for his new mill.

Signed, HENRY WHITE

*Baltimore, April* 13, 1842.

This is to certify, that during the last twenty-five years I have put in motion a great many Burr Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris' make, and as a judge of their good quality, I do not now recollect a single instance wherein they have not given satisfaction. My own opinion is they are at least equal in make and quality to any I have seen. The cast iron eye in the runner, introduced by them, I consider a very great improvement.

Signed, WM. H. RICHARDSON

*Baltimore, April* 14, 1842.

Mr. W. H. Richardson is one of the Millwrights of the Gallego Mill, and Messrs. Haxall's Mill, Richmond, Va., Mr. Thos. J. Davis' Card Mill, Georgetown, D. C., and many of the largest flouring mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber has for fifteen or twenty years bought of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Burr Stones made of the French Burr Blocks, which have in all cases proven good and given entire satisfaction.

Signed, JACOB G. DAVIES

*Baltimore, April* 1842.

This is to certify that the undersigned has been making use of Egenton & Morris' Mill Stones for the last twenty-five or six years, and he has always found them to be of a very superior quality. To make use of the iron eyes, a great improvement, saving at least twenty-five dollars per pair. Burrs can be recommended in preference to any I have ever seen in use.

Signed, HUGH ARTHUR, *Millwright*
*Baltimore, April* 16, 1842.

OFFICE BALTIMORE WATER COMPANY,
April 16, 1842.

I have been acquainted with the firm of Egenton & Morris, Mill Stone manufacturers, for two years, and in that time have bought of them two to fifteen pair of French Burr Mill Stones, for the use of the Water Company. They were sometimes taken from the shop without any previous notice from the millers, and at other times made to order, special orders of the persons who were to have the grinding and general management of the mills. In all cases they have given the most entire satisfaction, and I do not now recollect an instance in which a complaint was made. The cast iron eye used by them is also an improvement which I would recommend to all who are engaged in milling, and not a miller, and have only to put the eyes of those who have used the above.

Signed, W. WINCHESTER.

I have been in the business now about eight years, and in that time I have used a good many Burr Mill Stones of Egenton & Morris' manufacture, and always have given the greatest satisfaction. Persons buying Mill Stones of any description would be pleased with their selection.

Signed, JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright.*
*Baltimore, April* 21, 1842.

### REFERENCE.

*South Carolina.*—Jas Bamps, Esq. Spartanburg District; Wood, Beatty & Co., Yorkville; Samuel McAliley, Esq., Chester C. H.; B. F. Taylor, Esq.,

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1842.


FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

**JOHN M. MOREHEAD.**

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

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The following letter, which has been handed to us for publication, will show the *facts* of the case in regard to the intention of the Whigs to have a fair and full discussion by the candidates for Governor at our County Court next week. *We know* that Gov. Morehead was requested, if possible, so to time his visit as to meet Mr. Henry, it being understood that he would be here at June County Court. The Governor at once acceded to the suggestion. It has been the purpose of Mr. Henry's friends to insinuate that the Whigs did not intend to give Mr. Henry a fair hearing. The letter will show upon how slender a foundation the poor insinuation rested.—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 29, 1842.

*Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., Chairman of the late Democratic Meeting in Cumberland.*

DEAR SIR: Gov. Woodhead having accepted an invitation from the Whig Committee to visit this place on the Tuesday of June Court ensuing, the Committee are of opinion that a general meeting of the citizens of the County, without distinction of party, would then be the most suitable occasion for the discussion of the Public Questions. Nothing else certainly was contemplated;—and, indeed, that day was selected under an expectation that Mr. Henry would then be here and address the people.

In consequence of a report to the effect that a meeting of the Whig Party only, was desired and intended, the Committee deem it proper to apprise you of their original purpose, and request, if you approve, that these facts may be communicated to the Democratic Party of the county.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

BENJN ROBINSON,
*Chairman Whig Committee.*

WHIG CANDIDATES.

After our paper was put to press, we received the proceedings of a Convention at Wadesborough, at which A. Myers, Esq. was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Senate, and Col. John McCollum and E. S. Ashe, Esq. for the Commons. Proceedings next week.

*Rowan County*—Wm. B. Wadsworth for the Senate, Marcus C. Bogey and Robert Burney, for the Commons.

*Iredell*—Andrew Joyner for Senate; Sterling Hoge, B. F. Moore, and B. A. Pope, for Commons.

*Mecklenburg*—John M. Moody for Senate; Edmund Jones and John B. Odom, for Commons.

*Cumberland*—Thos. L. Clingman for Senate, James Winslow for Commons.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says that the crowd at the gathering at Salisbury was variously estimated at from three to four thousand." Whereupon, we conclude that it has been determined *not to publish the delegates' names*.

The Jeffersonian also says, "it was thought premature to make a nomination for the Presidency at present." But that the Convention was "almost unanimous in favor of Mr. CALHOUN," and that it is probable he is "the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of our State for President."

Fair spoken! If we had had the choosing of a candidate for them, we could not have selected one more to their prominent man, whom it will be easy for the Whigs to beat. But it certainly is a common special wonder, that a little knot of Nullifiers, with Fisher at their head, have been able to control the great body of the Locofocos proper, who probably ten to one of their successful opponents, are opposed to the alliance between the Nullifiers and the Locofocos, which, in the days of the Revolution, united the two Candidates must feel grateful to Mr. Calhoun, it appears, was "almost unanimous" in the Convention, where of course he was opposed to Mr. Henry. Let us imagine the two at a meeting, with Mr. Fisher as Master of Ceremonies:

—Mr. Calhoun, allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, Mr. Henry, the "*Democratic State Rights*" candidate" for Governor, who exceedingly solicitous to *elevate* you to the Presidential Chair, in consideration of your devotion to the principles of State Rights, (so called Nullification,) and of your zeal in opposing the Protective Tariff of 1816, the U. S. Bank of the same year, its rechartering in 1834, and a certain system of Internal Improvements.

*Calhoun*.—Surely this cannot be the same Mr. Henry who, in 1831, when I was battling for State Rights against that old despot, Jackson, (who threatened me "under the 2d section,") declared, as an individual responsibility, that "Nullification was treason, and he who advocates it a TRAITOR to his country's rights," who deserves to expiate his crime on the GALLOWS!"

*Fisher*.—The same, my dear Sir. But you must recollect I was then but a youth of 40, and had not had forty years of discretion. Besides, I had not had the benefit of the "Jackson salve," of which, by 5304 applications in the short space of 50 days, effectually removed the "Federal scales from my eyes, and ever since I have seen every thing whatever I might wish to see. But, my dear sir, you must forgive and forget. You cannot forget, then, that about the time my vision became clear, you were reproaching me and my friends as *Aristocrats and royal sts*, who were only held together by the cohesive power of *plunder*."

*Calhoun*, (aside)—Yes, and I have not changed my opinion of you yet, whatever the world may say.

*Henry*.—And here is my dear friend Fisher, too, who kicked me out of the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1831. There is a "cohesive power" which holds us together, notwithstanding all old scores. I have long seen *him* for that unkind act, and he has given me for wishing to hang him by your vote in 1831. As was said by that great man Mr. Jefferson, (whom I abused badly in 1827,) "we are all Republicans; we are all Federalists." My motto is "*principle and* interest." We should keep a steady eye upon both, and always make the first produce the last. It is now my interest to support you for President, as it is Mr. Fisher's interest to go for me for Governor, and our interest of course corresponds with our principles.

*Fisher*.—I entirely concur with Mr. Henry's sentiments.

*Calhoun*.—They are just such sentiments, as I would have expected from two such DISINTERESTED PATRIOTS. But never mind, I am for any thing that will secure to my benefit."—*Exeunt Omnes*.

MILITARY.—A Circular of R. W. Haywood, Adjutant General N. C. Militia, approving of the Proposed Military Convention at Raleigh, on the 4th of July, has been on hand for publication, but is excluded by more pressing matter. The object of the Convention is to remedy the many imperfections in the code of Militia laws, by devising amendments to be recommended to the Legislature.

Gen. Haywood recommends that each Regiment send 3 or 4 Delegates, and that the Major and Brigadier Generals be deputed. He does not recommend that the Delegates appear in Uniform, but leaves that to their own option; it being probable that the present Uniform will be changed.

MESSRS. WISE AND STANLY.—Our readers will observe that Mr. Stanly resumed his seat in the House on Monday of last week. On Tuesday, he was brought before Judge Thruston on the warrant originally issued for the arrest of himself and Mr. Wise. Additional testimony was taken, to the following effect:

Mr. David Moore testified, that he knew the horse that Mr. Stanly rode to the race course. He had himself ridden him. He was easily frightened, at scraps of paper, or any little thing; would fly off the road, and was very bad to take up, and unmanagable on such occasions.

Mr. B. E. Gittings knows the horse well, having ridden him frequently. He is vicious, starts badly, and dashes off, at a puddle of water or other trifling cause. Whilst riding him, the horse came near running against a carriage, before he could manage him.

Mr. W. Stewart has been in the habit of riding the horse for nearly three years. He is a very scary, and as he is a strong horse, with a hard mouth, it is difficult to do any thing with him. He often starts and dashes off when a carriage is approaching, and sometimes without any perceptible cause, and then rushes blindly on.

Mr. Graham of the Senate, as the counsel of Mr. Stanly, moved that he be discharged. The District Attorney thought, that the Court should have some evidence more than rumor, that the difficulty had been adjusted; and for that purpose he had summoned Col. McCarty. Mr. Stanly's friend, who had conducted the negotiation. Col. McC. was too ill to attend; but authorized a statement that "the unfortunate difficulty has been, by the interposition of mutual friends, adjusted in a manner amicable and honorable to both."

Mr. Rayner, who was present, testified in confirmation of this statement.

Judge Thruston thereupon ordered Mr. Stanly to be *discharged*, without bond.

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Mr. Haywood has published in the Raleigh Standard a reply to the statement by Mr. John M. Rose, which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago. The following is the material part of it:—

*Mr. Haywood's letter to Mr. Hoke.*

DEAR SIR: The newspapers will show to you that some one has undertaken to publish as of his *knowledge* that I 'prepared the questions that were put to the Banks by the Committee of the Legislature of 1840.' Where the accuser has been reckless enough to venture upon such a statement, there is no telling what further means he will not adopt for sustaining his calumny. And since I have been called upon to deny his charge, and have denied it, I wish to have your evidence ready for any occasion that may demand its publication.

You was the Chairman of that Committee, and I now ask you to answer me, upon this sheet, the following questions:

1st. Did I prepare those questions?

2nd. Was I not absent from this City, when the questions were prepared?

3d. Had I any agency in the matter, within your knowledge or belief?

An early reply will be acceptable.

Yours, respectfully,

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Col. M. HOKE.

Raleigh, April 12th, 1842.

*Mr. Hoke's answer.*

LINCOLNTON, N. C. April 15th, 1842.

DEAR SIR: By the mail of to-day, I have received your letter, asking replies from me to certain interrogatories which you propound in relation to the questions which were put to the Banks by the Committee of the Legislature of 1840. I have not the least objection to answering them.

Question: 1st. Did I prepare those questions?"

Answer: *You did not.*

Question: 2nd. Was I not absent from this City, when the questions were prepared?'

Answer: My impression is that you were, though I cannot speak certainly. The questions were prepared a few days after the first meeting of the Committee, as well as I now recollect. Upon an examination of the Journal, I find that I introduced the resolution of inquiry, on the 27th of November, and which was concurred in by the Senate on the 28th. The first meeting of the Committee occurred shortly after.

Question: 3d. Had I any agency in the matter, within your knowledge or belief?"

Answer: I know of *no agency whatever* which you had in the matter.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. HOKE.

Mr. Wm. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

It will be observed that Mr. Hoke carefully avoids stating *who* drew up the questions. He says, 'I introduced the resolution;" but he does not say "*I* wrote the questions." Who did write them? Does Mr. Hoke wish to encourage the impression which it is said Mr. Henry makes in his speeches, that Mr. Moore or some other Whig prepared them? If so, it is an unworthy attempt to sanction a false impression.

Mr. Haywood has taken a great deal of trouble to deny and "disprove" the authorship of a series of questions by no means objectionable or improper in themselves; involving no imputation on his character for fair dealing. For one, it would give us *sincere pleasure* if he would take equal pains to remove an impression which has prevailed here for near three years past, has been the subject of public remark and private conversation, during all that period; and which, so far as we have heard, neither he himself nor any friend of his has ever attempted to remove. It is this: that he, Mr. Haywood, was the author of the handbill sent to this place a few days before our Congressional election in 1839, signed "A Freeman," in which *very unfair and false* statements were made in regard to certain votes of Mr. Deberry.

We repeat that it would give us great pleasure to have Mr. Haywood disprove this allegation also; for, utterly as we abhor the politics of his party and himself, *we wish to entertain no feelings of personal disrespect towards himself; feelings, which, however, we cannot but entertain so long as he permits his character to suffer such a reproach, at the same time that he is so exceedingly solicitous to disprove an allegation like that in regard to the questions.*

☞ We are authorized by Mr Rose to say, that he is satisfied with Mr Haywood's proof in the last "Standard," in relation to the questions in controversy, but that all he ever designed, or the public wished to know, has been brought out, viz: that the examination was gotten up by the acknowledged leader of the Locofoco party; that it was conducted by him as Chairman of the Committee; that he was authorized to bring before him persons and papers, and examine without limitation; and that every facility was offered him, which himself or his party asked; and on his head and that of his associates, and not the Whig party, rests all responsibility (if any) attached to it; and hereafter, when the "Cumberland" of the Standard, or any other *leader* of the party, attempts to pass off the examination as a "Whig pretence," to apologise for the "odious Bank mistrule," the public will know what confidence is to be given their statements.

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**Thos. M. T. McKennan, Whig, has been elected to Congress, from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lawrence. His majority was upwards of 300, being a large increase of the Whig majority since the last election.**

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FOREIGN.—The new British Corn law bill has passed and received the royal assent. Its immediate effect was to admit wheat at a duty of 13*s*. instead of 27*s* 8*d*.

The British Queen, from Antwerp, via Portsmouth, (Eng.) has arrived at New York. Her papers, which are to the 7th May, contain nothing of interest.

Cotton market dull. Sales of American 4d to 6d. 80,000 bales arrived during the week, "which may operate to lower prices."

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.—*Tremendous Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.*—On the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a terrible Earthquake visited the Island of St. Domingo. The town of Cape Haytien was entirely destroyed, and it is supposed that 10,000 out of its 15,000 inhabitants, perished.

At Port au Prince a number of shocks were experienced, and houses thrown down or damaged, but no lives lost.

At Gonaives the greater part of the houses were overthrown. At the same moment a fire broke out and many houses were burnt.

It is conjectured that all the towns on the Northern part of the Island are a mass of ruins.

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RESUMPTION.—All of the New Orleans Banks, eleven in number, have resumed specie payments.

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MOB AT NEW ORLEANS.—A mob of about a thousand persons, "Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, &c." broke open and destroyed four broker's offices in New Orleans on the 20th ult. Some stole what they could lay their hands on, whilst others broke up the counters, desks, windows, &c. The citizens ran to the rescue, drove off the mob, and secured eight of the ringleaders. Many citizens then armed to protect the jail in which these men were confined, and it was well they did, as a faint attempt was made to rescue the prisoners, which was thus promptly put down.

The cause of this outbreak was, that on the resumption of specie payments the change notes issued by the city fell to 28 and 30 per cent. discount. And the mob, with the usual discrimination of such bodies, gutted the brokers' offices because the city would not or could not pay its debts! There was a recent precedent for this punishing of Peter for Paul's transgressions, in the case at Cincinnati, where a broker was perfectly ready and willing to pay all his own debts, but the mob tore his office to pieces because he would not pay the debts of another man.

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Mr. Winthrop of Boston, has resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of domestic afflictions.

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Nothing has been heard of the runaway Gov. Dorr.

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INDIAN MURDERS.—Two men named Van Zandt, were killed by the Indians within 6 miles of Santafe, (Mineral Springs,) Florida, on the 14th ult. On the 15th, the wife and child of Moses Cason were killed, and Mr. C. dangerously wounded, though he escaped with one child. A party of five persons immediately went out to bury the dead, when they were fired upon, and Mr. Osteen mortally wounded.

The house of Mr. Ward, 8 miles from Newnansville, was attacked. Result not known.

Lieut. Baker and six mounted men from Fort Wakahoota, went in pursuit, were surrounded and fired upon by 25 Indians, and three of his men killed. He and the other three reached the Fort in safety. About 500 men, of the 7th Infantry, are in pursuit.

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MR. HENRY'S MOTTOES.—No one probably has read Mr. Henry's letter of acceptance without being struck with the two claptrap mottoes which he lugs in on the last page. First he says, "*Free Trade and Sailor's rights* ought to be the motto of *every democrat*." And then, soon after, he tells of the 15 States, which he says, "burst the chains of Whig power, unfurled the banner of freedom, and inscribed upon its folds, 'Free Trade—No Taxes for Protection—No Monopolies, or exclusive Privileges—Bank Reform. Let this be our motto, and conquer we must."

Besides being at a loss to know which of these mottoes is the real Simon Pure, we confess that we have been a little stumped in endeavoring to discover their meaning. "Free Trade" is common to both. Will any Locofoco tell us what it means? Free Trade in what? It cannot mean that we should not tax goods brought into our country from abroad (unless Mr. Henry is a convert to the Locofoco doctrine which seriously questions "whether Government is worth the trouble and expense that it costs,") for without that tax we should unquestionably be without the means the carry on government; we should be able to pay neither the Executive, Legislative, nor Judicial Departments, to support neither army nor navy. What sort of "Free Trade" does he mean then? Every man has a right, already, to trade where he pleases, and with whom he pleases. The only way that we can conceive of to make trade *more* "free" than it is, would be to legalize stealing, or to require those engaged in trade to supply those who are not, free of cost.

"Sailor's Rights" forms the second branch of the first motto. That was the motto under which the war of 1812 was fought; but that war Mr. Henry insinuated was waged unnecessarily, and insisted was against the voice of the people, and therefore inexpedient." It was a capital motto then; for then our Sailors' rights had been invaded. The British were in the habit of boarding our merchant ships, and impressing our seamen, taking them violently from their lawful occupation, and compelling them to fight the battles of England, even against their own country. That was a time to stand up for "Sailor's rights," but that was a time when Mr. Henry thought that it was "inexpedient" to fight for "Sailor's rights." *Now*, when nobody is interfering with those rights, when they are in no danger, he calls upon "every democrat" to make "Sailor's rights" his motto.

But then the democrats must have "no taxes for protection." What would Gen. Jackson, who voted for some of the heaviest of all such taxes in 1824, and Van Buren, and Johnson, and Buchanan, and the host of Locos who have been, and still are, in favor of a Tariff for protection, say to this? Mr. Henry voted for those great leaders of the protective party; and he is now cheek by jowl with them, and with Calhoun, who was so instrumental in perpetuating the protective policy in 1816.

"No monopolies, or exclusive privileges." It is difficult to say to what this refers. It can't mean the Banks, of course. For a man who has been a Bank Stockholder, a Bank Director, and a Bank Attorney, for many years, who has made thousands and thousands of dollars out of Banks, and who ever keeps his money in deposite in Banks, cannot mean that Banks are monopolies, and wish to have none. It may be that he had an inkling of the "monopoly and exclusive privilege" Wasson enjoyed, of "carting" for the New York Custom House, and that he thought it unfair that such an "exclusive privilege" should exist without his own participation in the spoils.

The "Bank Reform" is the plainest of all the inscriptions on the democratic banner. It must mean a return to the old practice of bringing a separate suit on each name on a note, so that the Attorney should realize $16 or $20 from every note, instead of $4.

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It was stated by a member of Congress a few days ago, in the House, that the building of the new Custom House in the city of New York, had cost two and a quarter millions of dollars! It was commenced during Jackson's administration, and though now occupied, is not yet altogether finished—an appropriation having been asked for at this session. Every thing connected with the establishment seems to have been conducted upon the same wasteful system.

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If the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian had taken the trouble to consult the two acts of the Legislature—the one passed in 1838-9, and the other in 1840-41,—for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, he would have escaped falling into some of the very gross errors which abound in his two columns on that subject.

## CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 23d, Mr. Tallmadge offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for those of Mr. Allen, respecting the Rhode Island rebellion. They were ordered to be printed, and will doubtless be debated.

The day was devoted to private bills and Executive business.

On Tuesday, the Apportionment Bill was taken up and debated to a late hour.

On Wednesday, the debate was renewed, and finally it was decided, 25 to 22, to amend the bill, by allowing one additional member to each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the ratio. This would have the effect to increase the House some 10 or 12.

The Senate next, 25 to 23, struck out the ratio, 50 000, leaving it blank. And then adjourned.

On Thursday, the same bill was taken up, and no less than 28 different numbers were proposed by as many members, for filling the blank. The highest, 92 000, was proposed by Mr. Preston, and would give a House of 175 members, (of which N. Carolina would have 7,) the lowest, 49,594, by Mr. Walker, would give about 310. (and to N. Carolina 13.) Mr. Graham proposed 65 500, which would give 232. (and to North Carolina 10.) A long debate ensued, on the relative advantages of large and small bodies, which continued till 5 o'clock, without any question being taken.

On Friday, the debate was continued at great length, after which the question was taken on the various numbers, beginning at 92,000, and all rejected until the number 71,143, which was adopted, 25 to 21. This vote was reconsidered, on the ground that it would do injustice to New Hampshire; but before deciding the matter, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill was brought to a close. The question was then taken on various amendments proposed, and adopted, as follows.—

Amendment by Mr. Meriwether, to reduce the amount for pay of officers and seamen, (the effect of which will be to reduce the number of officers and seamen,) from $3,195,432 to $2,335,000. Carried 113 to 89.

By Mr. McClellan, forbidding any increase of officers in the Navy, and providing that they be reduced as fast as resignations and deaths occur, till the number is brought down to what it was on the 1st Jan'y 1841. [Both Van Buren and Tyler have largely increased the number since that day.]

By Mr. Fillmore, reducing the amount for increase, repair, armament, &c. of the navy, from $3,165 000 to $2 000,000.

By the same, for the Charlestown Navy Yard, from $86 000 to $29 000.

By the same, for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from $183,600 to $129,100.

By the same, for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from $17,000 to $1,600.

The bill was finally passed and sent to the Senate, 171 to 36.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up and read.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a series of resolutions, affirming,—that the President should be required, in all cases of removal from office, to state the reason therefor to the Senate;—that the offices of 2d and 3d Auditor, Commissary General, Solicitor of the Land Office, Recorder of ditto, and Board of Navy Commissioners, should be *abolished*;—and that the number of Clerks in the various offices at Washington should be reduced.

Mr. Stanly resumed his seat this day.

On Tuesday, the Army Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and the whole day consumed in debate on a motion of Mr. C. Johnson to reduce the Army to 5,000 men.

On Wednesday, Mr. Meriwether, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a detailed report on civil, military and naval expenditures, and recommending retrenchment and reform in various branches of the public service. Also, a bill to reduce the pay of the officers of government; a bill to reduce the military establishment; and a bill to regulate the expenses of collecting the duties on imports.

Mr. Deberry, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Iowa, praying an appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture and household manufactures within that Territory, made an adverse report thereon.

The Army Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Johnson's proposition modified, on motion of Mr. McKay, so as to reduce the Army to 8,030 instead of 5 000. No question was taken. The probability and improbability of a war were alluded to in the debate, the prevailing impression being, we believe, that no war would take place.

On Thursday, the same bill was debated at length by Messrs. Cushing and Gilmer.

On Friday, some 50 or 100 private bills were acted on. A good day's work.

On Saturday, the House again took up private bills, but soon found itself without a quorum, and adjourned.

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WHIG RETRENCHMENT.—By the Congressional proceedings in the House on Monday week, it will be seen that the Whigs materially reduced the enormous appropriations asked for by Mr. Upsher, sanctioned of course by Mr. Tyler, and reported to the House by Mr. Wise. The whole amount of reduction is $2,152 332. The Locofoco papers, which groan with accusations against the Whigs of extravagance, of a desire to increase the taxes, &c. will take especial care that their readers shall not be informed of this refutation of their slanders.

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Mr. Southard, Senator from New Jersey and President of the Senate, has been compelled by ill health to leave his seat for the present.

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SEMMES THE MURDERER.—Our readers will recollect that Semmes, the Georgia Student at the Virginia University, who shot Professor Davis, was bailed in the sum of $25,000, on account of extreme ill health. He returned to the South and forfeited his bond, the whole amount of which has just been paid into the office of the Clerk of Albemarle Superior Court, by a relative of his in Georgia. The Charlottesville Advocate is naturally indignant at the escape of the perpetrator of so horrid and unprovoked a murder.

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*The Canvass.*—We learn that Gov. Morehead addressed, during the last week, very large crowds at Smithfield and Hillsborough, and with most decided effect. Mr. Henry, whom his friends have represented as so anxious to meet the Governor, did not show at Hillsborough; though his absence may have been produced by indisposition, as he was too unwell to speak at Salisbury.—*Raleigh Register.*

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The notorious Callaham, of Bigamy memory, was tried at Person C. H., last week, before the Superior Court, [Judge Dick presiding.] He was convicted, and the sentence was the same that the "immortal" Bolling had pronounced against him—viz: The letter B branded on the left cheek, three years' imprisonment and nine-and-thirty lashes (well put) on his bare back, once a year for each year of imprisonment.

*Milton Chronicle.*

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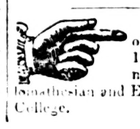

**The Rev. Simeon Colton,** of Fayetteville, will deliver, on the 16th of June, the annual Commencement address before the Philomathesian and Euzelian Societies of Wake Forest College. Philomathesian Hall, May 27.

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FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

## A MOUNTAIN IN LABOR.

The Great Democratic Locofoco Convention, according to previous notice, took place in Salisbury on the 20th instant and adjourned on the 21st. After the great parade and long list of Delegates appointed to attend, one would have supposed that *"all creation"* and a few more would have been there; but from the description below, furnished by a friend who was on the spot, it has proved a *splendid failure*—a mere water haul. The Watchman says that it was reported a few days before the meeting, that Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Morehead, and the Giraffe too we suppose, would be present. This was done for the purpose of drawing together a large concourse, to enable the Locos to make a display; but it would not do, and but a meagre number attended.

### THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION

Met in Salisbury on the 20th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Vogler's Grove, about 300 yards S. E. of the Court House, when the Hon. Henry W. Conner of Lincoln county, was appointed Chairman, and made his acknowledgments to the company in a set speech, in which he commemmorated Gov. Morehead's Chicken Coop and Ice House, which, through the interposition of Providence, had no ice in it.—When on motion of Mr. Hoke, four Vice Presidents were appointed, and on motion of J. Williams, Esq. two Clerks were nominated and voted for aye, aye. A committee was then appointed to take into consideration the proceedings of the Raleigh Convention of the 10th of January. The Hon. Robert Strange, late Senator of the United and now delegate from the county of Cumberland, was called upon by the chairman to address the meeting, who rose and spoke for one hour and a half, eulogising Mr. Henry, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor of N. Carolina—stated that his feeble health would not permit him to make a speech at this meeting—that he was the most diligent and successful lawyer known for 30 years past—was once poor but now grown rich by industry and economy—'tis true he is not a native of the State, but under the constitution he had as good a right to be Governor as if he was a native—if this was made a cause of rejection Tom Benton, the great leader of democracy, would not now be in the Senate of the United States—there was at one time seven Senators in Congress natives of North Carolina. The speaker, knowing what sort of stuff to electioneer with, berated the Whigs soundly for the extravagance of giving twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Harrison, which must necessarily increase the taxation on the labour of the poor, besides Mrs. Harrison was rich enough without it—but a change is coming, the democrats no longer deceived by log cabins, hard cider, coon skins and drunken revelry, are returning to their sober reflection, as the assembling of the *many thousands* now before me bear pleasing evidence. This was so broad and glaring an assertion that it produced a smile of incredulity among the crowd, which the quick-sighted orator observing, changed the big word for a less one and said *hundreds*. He then said that the Whig success in 1840 was owing to the approbation and idolatry of the ladies, who like the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos, worship their idol Juggernaut, they worshipped log cabins, encouraged drunken revelry of hard cider carousals, and discountenanced democracy, so that a decent democrat could scarcely get a wife, for what man of taste would have a woman for a wife that wished to be a politician. After he had concluded, Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, was called to the stand and spoke sometime upon democratic principles without mentioning any other than that Martin Van Buren's last year was economical, that the expenditures of the Whig administration for the last fifteen months was extravagant.

After this the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock. At 2, the Hon. Bedford Brown, late Senator from North Carolina and now delegate from Caswell, addressed the democracy and was very sarcastic on Whiggery and Federalism, connecting them by a rivet of round assertion and confirming the same by an oath of *so help me God, a la Randolph*, to pass for evidence in the absence of better proof. Mr. Henry, the very essence of all democracy, then arose and declared his inability to make a speech, an expected speech to the gaping crowds of 400 or thereabout then present, including some 4 or 5 democratic ladies, but before Mr. Henry could conclude his apology for the lack of a speech, a thunder cloud arose and passed over the scene with a sprinkling of rain that extinguished his remarks. One of the Secretaries then began to read some letters from reluctantly absent democratic friends, which reading was extinguished by a more absolute shower of rain. So the meeting adjourned to the Court House at candle light—at that time the chairman took his seat as judge and called upon Mr. Reed, of Fayetteville, Mr. Craige, said to be of Lincoln and Mr. McRae, of Fayetteville, who each in turn laboured Whiggery with might and main, but each like their predecessor, B. Brown, Esq., professed great love and respect for all the Whigs and did not intend to be personal on only the Whig leaders—Henry Clay and John Morehead. Meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock on Saturday. Hour arrived, bell rung. Then a feast of good things, of fat things and wine on the lees, was produced, being letters read by Charles Frederick, one of the Secretaries, 1st from Silas Wright, a lecture on democracy, Whiggery, Henry Clay and the Tariff. Another from John Crisis Calhoun on the like subjects, interspersed with abolition, danger, democracy, foreign relations and southern rights with protection, monopoly, banking and finance exemplified by ten wafers—one from honest Levi Woodbury, a short lecture on finance, anticipation, appropriations and treasury notes under par value. One from ex-Gov. Polk, a lecture on polk stalks, hickory poles and sour beer, also reminding the convention that he was a great man, one of the natives of North Carolina, and from a paternal solicitude still felt, wished to encourage and promote the domestic culture of democracy, but the importation of every thing else without the damning pressure of a Tariff.

The Committee appointed yesterday were then called upon to report, when C. Fisher, the Hon. ex-member of Congress said he was as chairman ready to report. The chairman then called for the question, is it the pleasure of the meeting that they will hear the report of the committee, answered aye, aye. The chairman said he had no report, but would offer and read resolutions in place of one and then read some 6 or 7, to be hereafter printed, under the revisal of a committee of three, together with an Address said to be now hastily prepared—not read. The chairman then appointed Charles Fisher of Salisbury, M. Hoke of Lincolnton and J. H. Wheeler of Lincoln county, the committee on printing and revisal, all of which was sanctioned and approved aye, aye, in Democratic style. The Chairman then called Walter Leak Esq. Col. Wheeler, Esq. Mr. Biggs of Martin (Mr. Carter of Davie refused) Mr. McCollum of Montgomery—who all uttered full blooded Democratic speeches and quit when they stopped. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The Jeffersonian says this Convention will long be remembered. We think with that paper that it will long be remembered as a perfect failure, and we want no better evidence of it than for this Editor to return and state he did not ascertain the precise number of Counties represented. If the number had been as large as was expected what a display he would have made and such a grand flourish would have been exhibited as to astonish the natives.

The "Carolina Watchman" estimates the whole number of persons present at the Convention, Whigs and Locos, at 600 persons. A Correspondent of that paper, says there were 43 seats prepared, and one, which was full, held 14 men. Multiply 43 by 14, and it gives a total of 602. The seats, it is said, would have held every individual present. The effect of the Convention, the "Watchman" states, has been to disgust the Whigs, and disappoint the Loco Focos.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Seawell and Commerce in tow, with Goods for George McNeill, Gardner & McKethan, John McRae, E. L. Winslow, A. McLauchlin, A. Torrence, Beverly Rose, James Martine, W. McIntyre, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, S. T. Hawley, J. Huske & Son, J. D. Williams, and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place; and for J. Allen & J. Krider & Son, A. Bencier, J. A. Mebane, T. E. Henley, Dr. G. A. Hanks, Mrs. Waters, J. & W. Murphy, Salem Co. Salisbury Co., S. T. Pfohl, E. J. Hill, and R. McRae, of the interior.

Also, same day, boat Nelson, with Goods for T. S. [illegible] Lutterloh, A. W. Steel, H. L. Mygover, D. Johnson, C. R. Jones, C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, J. W. Baker, P. Taylor, S. W. Tillinghast, Benbow & Co. George McNeill, G. W. McDonald, H. & E. J. Lilly, Dr. B. Robinson and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for Lash & Co. Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Cornish & Co. Brevard & Adams, and C. L. Payrar, of the interior.

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MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the Rev. CHARLES W. EVEREST, of Connecticut, to Miss SARAH LOUISA MALLETT, eldest daughter of the late Peter J. Mallett.

At the seat of Mrs. Mordecai, in the vicinity of Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, JOHN DEVEREUX, Jr. Esq. to Miss MARGARET MORDECAI.

In Robeson county, in the vicinity of Alfordsville, by John Purcell, Esq., Mr. CORNELIUS McDUFFIE to Miss DICY ANN, daughter of the Rev. Abram Paul, of this county.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. A. Baker of Robeson county, Rev. COLIN SHAW, formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss PHEBE W., only daughter of G. W. Bannerman, Esq., of Bladen county.

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DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th instant, ROBERT RANKIN, infant son of J. H. and L. Rothwell, aged 6 months and 18 days.

In Cumberland county, Va., on the 18th of February last, the Rev. JOHN KIRKPATRICK, a native of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

At the residence of his Father, in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., on the 12th April last, aged about 37 or 38 years, RICHARD LLOYD, Esq., formerly of Bladen county, N. C.

Although the numerous friends of the deceased, in the land of his nativity, were aware that for the last five years he was confined by rheumatism to a sick bed, and for a greater part of the time deprived of the enjoyments of that society which he was so well qualified to adorn, yet so much was he endeared to them by his many amiable qualities, that the preceding communication, though not unexpected, will be received by them with the sincerest grief and sorrow. Not many years have elapsed since the writer of this notice saw his friend for the last time. He was then in the spring-time of life—joyous with health—buoyant in spirits—and indulging in the anticipation of bright prospects for the future; "but there came a frost—a chilling frost, and nipped them in the bud." In a few fleeting years, this dawn became overcast, and his sun has gone down in sorrow and affliction. It is not intended here to dwell upon the virtues of the deceased; they are enshrined in the hearts of his friends. But in announcing the afflicting intelligence of his death, it may be asserted, that whilst living, not a stain rested upon the bright escutcheon of his honor, or an imputation upon the purity of his character. And it will be an additional source of gratification to those friends to learn, that in the opinion of those who ministered to him in his last moments, he was prepared for the awful event; and that his gentle spirit, chastened and purified in the ordeal of suffering and affliction, in abandoning its frail and wasted tenement of clay, has winged its flight from a bed of pain and anguish, to join the society of kindred spirits in bright and happy realms on high.—[*Communicated.*

In the vicinity of Lilesville, Anson county, N. C., on the 29th instant, FRANCIS MARION, aged about 10 months, son of Mastin C. and Ann Long.

Dear child thou art gone to the grave,
To sleep in the silence of death,
Thy friends were unable to save
Thy life, or restore thee to health.
From a world of trouble and pain,
Thou art gone to dwell in the sky,
To range through the heavenly plain,
And sing with the Angels on high.
When Gabriel's trumpet shall blow,
T' announce the last moment of time,
May we be found ready to go,
With thee to the heavenly clime. [*Com.*

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## Hay Mount High School.

THE present Term in this School will close on the 3d of June. The next Term will commence on the Monday following, June 6th, and will close on the 27th of August.

*June 1, 1842.* 4w.

## LEMONS! LEMONS!!

10 BOXES FRESH LEMONS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

*June 1, 1842.* 4-3w

## Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Sedlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*May 31, 1842.* 4tf

☞ On Thursday next, 2d June, 1842, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, sundry Frame Out Houses, on the site of the U. S. Arsenal, consisting of Servants' Quarters, Kitchens, Smoke Houses, &c. Terms Cash.

By order of the Commandant.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

*May 27, 1842.*

## H. ERAMBERT,

*TAILOR,*

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

*May 28, 1842.* 4-3m


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## District Court of the United States for North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY,
*At Chambers, May 28, 1842.*

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Far, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

*April* 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Haymount.

*April* 5, 1842. 96tf

*On hand,*

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

## LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first-rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

*October* 18, 1841. 72tf

# NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the followings—

300 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
45 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Spruce and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
300 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Dog Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually on every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Mott, Master.
Brig SOOY, Estey, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, Hemsted, Master.
Schr. CHAS. L. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Stocker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be towarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

# BOOK BINDERY,

## AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no agency* on his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

*Salem, N. C. June* 22, 1841. 58-*tf*.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

*December* 13, 1841.

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, March Term*, 1842.

John Knotts *vs.* Benjamin F. Pearson.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1605 acres of Land on Mill Creek, the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson lived and died.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment will be rendered and his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

100] C. MYERS.

# NEW GOODS.

## JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushn-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

# LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

*Fayetteville, August* 2, 1841. 61-tf.

# FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine OLD MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*February* 1, 1842. 87tf

# FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*October* 20, 1841. 72tf

## Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 1 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills,
30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 12, 1841. 71tf

# CHOICE PROPERTY

## *At Private Sale.*

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the Late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

# REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

***DWELLING on Hay Mount,***

Which requires no description. And also, a

***Valuable Summer Residence***

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

*December* 6, 1841. 79tf

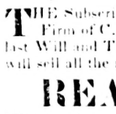
## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.

*March* 8, 1842.

# $100 Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

*March* 8, 1842. 92tf

## Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*March* 21, 1842. 94tf

FRESH

# SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

**ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

*April* 13, 1842. 97-10w

## D. K. McRAE,

***Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,***

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

*April* 5, 1842. 96-tf

## Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

# ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

# LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,

*Near* Fayetteville

*February* 7, 1842. 88tf

## Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Stigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

*March* 1, 1842.

## DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

### S. W. DRENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Fayetteville, February* 22, 1842. 90-1Y

## $100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59tf

# SPRING GOODS

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

# DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

*March* 21, 1842. 94-tf.

# NEW CROCKERY

## *AND GLASS-WARE.*

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*April* 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1842.

Richmond L. Thomas *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Duma's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's demand and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100 N. D. BOGGAN.

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1842.

Calvin Myers *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Calvin Myers, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Duma's Ferry, adjoining the Land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court to be holden for the County at Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100 N. D. BOGGAN.

## FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

*June* 16, 1841. 51-tf.

## WHIPPLE'S

# COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

*Adams*, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

*June* 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,

*Adams, Jefferson co., New York.*

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

## RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

*Fayetteville, April* 27.

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

*Messrs. Hall & Johnson:*

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

*Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.*

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*Fayetteville, June* 22, 1841. 55tf

## PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and reestablish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 12, 1841. 49-1Y

## HUMAN HAIR,

### Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia, }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

### FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running to Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 91tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

*November* 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

## TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in general practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A total of twenty-four bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after mercury, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain case. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is enfeebled. The use of one or two bottles, on many occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 238 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. E. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 20 and 22 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 19, 1842. 91tf

### *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 500,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cold in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with unfailing success.—*Inquirer.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89tf

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Radleck's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as long as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it not only all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and which this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

*November* 8, 1841. 75tf

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office